

Method of Test for  
**Determination of Titanium Dioxide in White Waterborne  
Traffic Paint via X-Ray Diffractometer**

DOTD Designation: TR 523

**I. Scope**

- A. This method of test is designed to determine the amount of titanium dioxide in white waterborne traffic paint by using an X-ray diffractometer.
- B. Reference Documents:
  - 1. ASTM D 1475 – Standard Test Method for Density of Liquid Coatings, Inks, and Related Products
  - 2. ASTM D 2369 – Standard Test Method for Volatile Content of Coatings
  - 3. ASTM D 3723 – Standard Test Method for Pigment Content of Water-Emulsion Paints by Low-Temperature Ashing
  - 4. LA DOTD Sampling Procedure S 608

**II. Apparatus**

- A. **X-Ray Diffractometer, XRD**
- B. **Tin sheet, 2 x 4 inches**
- C. **Metal Cutting Shears**
- D. **Paper Towel**
- E. **Personal Nuclear Gage Badge**
- F. **Personal protective equipment** – eye protection and apron for handling paint.
- G. **Waterborne traffic paint worksheet, Figures 1a and 1b**

**III. Health Precautions**

Wear eye protection and apron while handling paint. Maintain proper ventilation to prevent exposure to solvents when handling waterborne paints.

**IV. Sample**

Sample white waterborne traffic paint in accordance to LA DOTD Sampling Procedure S 608.

**V. Procedure**

- A. Determine and record the total solids in accordance with ASTM D 2369 on waterborne traffic paint worksheet.
- B. Determine and record the weight of the sample in accordance with ASTM D 1475 on waterborne traffic paint worksheet.
- C. Dip the tin sheet into the paint, collecting a sample about  $\frac{3}{4}$  the length of the tin.
- D. Tap off excess paint and wipe back of tin clean with a paper towel.
- E. Allow specimen to dry for at least 15 minutes.
- F. Ensure the X-ray diffractometer is on and proceed with testing per manufacturer's instruction.

- G. Determine and record the percent pigment (P) in accordance with ASTM D 3723 on waterborne traffic paint worksheet.

## VI. Calculations

- A. Refer to the rich text format, RTF, report (Figures 2a and 2b), which is generated from the X-Ray diffractometer, and collect the following height data: Silicone Dioxide (SO<sub>2</sub>), Titanium Dioxide (TiO<sub>2</sub>), and Calcium Carbonate (CaCO<sub>3</sub>). Calculate the total height of the peak positions of the compounds above to the nearest 0.01 counts (cts), using the following formula:

$$T_H = H_S + H_T + H_C$$

Where:

H<sub>S</sub> = height of Silicone Dioxide peak, cts  
H<sub>T</sub> = height of Titanium Dioxide peak, cts  
H<sub>C</sub> = height of Calcium Carbonate peak, cts  
T<sub>H</sub> = total height, cts

*Note: To identify the height of each component, use the following peak position ranges: Silicone Dioxide (26.2 to 26.8), Titanium Dioxide (27.1 to 27.7), and Calcium Carbonate (29.1 to 29.7).*

Example:

H<sub>S</sub> = 105.44  
H<sub>T</sub> = 195.23  
H<sub>C</sub> = 1218.31

$$T_H = 105.44 + 195.23 + 1218.31$$
$$T_H = 1518.98 \text{ cts}$$

- B. Calculate the percent of Titanium Dioxide, to the nearest 0.01% using the following formula:

$$R = \frac{H}{T} \times 100$$

Where:

$H_T$  = height of Titanium Dioxide peak, cts  
 $T_H$  = total height, cts  
R = percent of Titanium Dioxide  
100 = conversion factor for percentage

Example:

$H_T = 195.23$   
 $T_H = 1518.98$   
100 = conversion factor for percentage

$$R = \frac{195.23}{1518.98} \times 100$$

$$R = 0.1285 \times 100$$

$$R = 12.85\%$$

C. Calculate the amount of  $TiO_2$  to the nearest 0.01 lb/gal, using the following formula:

$$TiO_2 = \frac{R \times P \times W}{90 \times 100}$$

Where:

R = percent of Titanium Dioxide  
P = percent pigment (refer to ASTM D 3723)  
W = weight of paint, per gallon (refer to ASTM D1475)  
90 = purity of Titanium Dioxide  
100 = conversion factor

Example,

R = 12.85  
P = 61  
W = 13.7

$$TiO_2 = \frac{12.85 \times 61 \times 13.7}{90 \times 100}$$

$$TiO_2 = \frac{10738.745}{9000}$$

$$TiO_2 = 1.2 \text{ lbs/gal}$$

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**VII. Report**

Record the amount of titanium dioxide to the nearest 0.1 lb/gal on the waterborne traffic paint worksheet, LA DOTD 346.

**VIII. Normal Test Reporting Time**

Normal test reporting time is 2 days.





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User: pcuser

**Document History**

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- Modification time = "1/6/2010 10:23:45 AM"
- Modification editor = "pcuser"

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- Method = "Minimum 2nd derivative"
- Modification time = "1/6/2010 10:23:51 AM"
- Modification editor = "pcuser"

**Peak List**

	Pos. [°2Th.]	Height [cts]	FWHM [°2Th.]	d-spacing [Å]	Rel. Int. [%]
	23.1634	128.06	0.1574	3.83999	10.51
SiO <sub>2</sub>	-26.7454	105.44	0.1181	3.33329	8.65
TiO <sub>2</sub>	-27.4977	195.23	0.1574	3.24378	16.02
CaCO <sub>3</sub>	-29.5302	1218.31	0.1968	3.02498	100.00

$$\frac{195.23}{1518.98} \times 100 = 12.85\% \text{TiO}_2$$

Figure 2a  
 X-Ray Diffractometer RTF Report

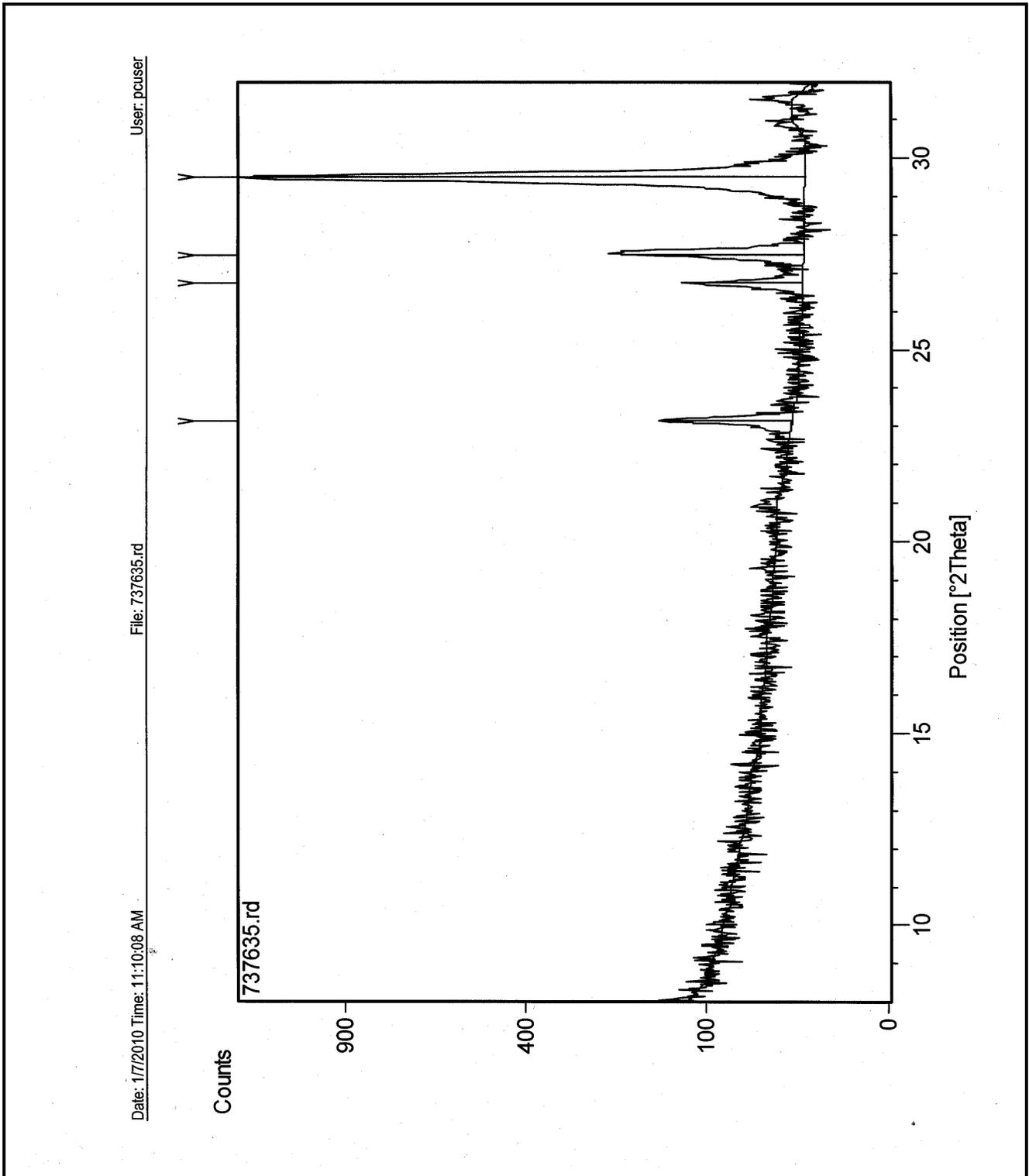


Figure 2b  
X-Ray Diffractometer RTF Report